

SHELLEGRAM

D E E R P A R K

1927

<< A Look Back Before Moving On.

As we rapidly approach the new millennium, many

1949

of us are remembering our lives during the 20th

century. For this reason, Shellegram decided to take

a look back at the life and times of Shell Deer Park.

1930

>>

2000

1927 - 1929: The Site Search



1925

With holdings in 8 of 14 major producing oil fields in West Texas, Royal Dutch needed an economical way of moving crude to profitable markets. The nearest deep seaport was the Houston Ship Channel, so the company decided Deer Park would be a good location for its new refinery. A strategy was formulated to pipe crude to Deer Park, produce the products in the refinery and ship in volume by tanker to the East Coast. Products to be manufactured in the refinery, which would be the company's fourth, were gasoline, kerosene, distillate and residual fuel oil.



1951

Deer Park was established in 1892 by Simeon Henry West, who realized the shipping possibilities along Buffalo Bayou (now the Houston Ship Channel). Mr. West had great hopes that Deer Park would develop into a farming and fruit-growing community with a shipping and distribution center.

Despite Mr. West's dreams, the area was

abandoned, when in 1927 a representative from Roxana Petroleum Co.—the oil production operation of Royal Dutch—arrived to look for a refinery site near Houston. What Carol Baker recommended to Roxana was property 16 miles southeast of Houston and adjacent to the 30-foot deep Houston Ship Channel. This property had a natural inlet that could be dredged to provide adequate docking for ocean transports.

On January 3, 1928, Royal Dutch purchased the 800-acre site in Deer Park. Here, the company would build its new refinery.

It's unusual to think that an oil company would not want to find oil, but that's exactly what Roxana hoped when Dr. J. Brian Eby was sent in the summer of 1928 to complete seismographic exploration of the Deer Park site. To the delight of everyone, no oil was discovered. Roxana, now going by the name Shell Petroleum Corporation, began purchasing tanks and other materials needed for its newest facility.

See A Look Back, Page 2





Since this will be the last issue of *Shellegram* in this century, we have filled many of this month's pages with historical stories and information about Shell Deer Park. After all, from its beginning in 1928 to the current day, this facility has played a major role in the development of this area, including the lives of many community residents.

There is so much history to share. Yet with only a few pages, we tried to present the high points of the past 71 years. Information was gathered from *Shell at Deer Park: The Story of the First Fifty Years*, by Barbara Wells, *Deer Park Manufacturing Complex 1979-1989: A Proud Tradition Continues*, and previous issues of *Shellegram*. For a more complete history of Shell Deer Park, the first two publications are available in the Museum.

While researching the history of Shell Deer Park, we gathered information about its various employee publications. Here's what we found out.

On December 14, 1932, permission was granted to publish the first Shell Deer Park publication. The semi-monthly newsletter, which was named *Shell Shock*, included plant news, political comments and other topics. Advertising revenues generated by selling ads to local businesses supported the publication. *Shell Shock* was discontinued on March 4, 1936 and replaced with *Shellegram* on June 1, 1936.

Shellegram was published until 1964 when it was discontinued. For a ten-year period thereafter, the refinery had its publication, *Shellegraph*, and the chemical plant had a separate publication, *The Bulletin*. In 1974, *Shellegram* returned as the newsletter for Deer Park Manufacturing Complex, and has remained such for the past 25 years.

Please join us in the new millennium as we unfold Shell Deer Park's history in the making. In the meantime, have a happy and safe holiday season!

Gina Manlove, Managing Editor

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Continued From Cover

<< A Look Back



1925

1928 - 1929: In the Beginning

On Thanksgiving Day 1928, engineers from Shell Petroleum Corporation in Alton, Illinois arrived in Deer Park. Construction workers soon followed to begin work on the refinery, which was expected to take seven to eight months to build.

Headquarters for the Company was set up in a deserted one-room schoolhouse on the northwest corner of what is now Center Street and Highway 225. Amenities of the building included a potbellied stove, cistern and outhouses.

The first hourly Deer Park employee was hired on Nov. 15, 1928. Dudley Goldsmith earned \$.65 per hour and worked 10 hours a day, 5-1/2 days a week. His first duty was to deliver two dump trucks and a Model A car to the site. Charlie Brockmeyer was the first salaried worker assigned to the refinery. He began work on November 3, 1928. Carl Warner, a field engineer, was hired on Nov. 28 and he immediately began driving stakes marking the placement for the first water well and elevated water tank. All total, 2,000 construction workers would help build the facility, which would be known as the Houston Refinery.

On the northeast corner of what is now Center Street and Highway 225 (close to the location of the current Chemical Plant entrance sign), construction workers without families stayed in the 24-room Deer Park Hotel. They paid \$1-a-day for their no-frills lodging.

Men with families also came to the remote location for work. The early families built a tent city, which included a schoolhouse, cookhouses, outhouses, commissary, blacksmith shop and corrals. Buckets of water were carried to the portable city along dirt and oyster-shell roads. At night, coal lamps provided indoor lighting.

The winter of 1928 and spring of 1929 were the wettest on record for the area and weather determined the order of construction of the refinery, not drawing-board schedules. Work on the 450-mile pipeline from McCamey, Texas



Pipe Stringing crew 1928

to Deer Park was already in progress, but rain slowed construction. To catch up, a second crew was hired to lay line from the Houston Refinery to the Brazos River in hopes of meeting the incoming line from McCamey. Since the rain was so heavy, trucks sat idle as strawberry farmers from nearby Pasadena and their mules drug pipes through the wet fields.

In April of 1929, the two pipeline crews met, as planned. Just a month later and a little more than six months after the first survey of the site for the Houston Refinery, the Shell pipeline was pumping crude.

Initial processing equipment included three Badgar topping units and six Dubbs cracking units. Auxiliary facilities included boilers and treaters, warehouses, crafts shops, loading racks, pump houses, stabilizers, laboratories, rail car shops and industrial relations building that housed an employment office and hospital.

The Houston Ship Channel was 30 feet deep when Shell purchased the Deer Park site. Shell dredged a private slip that was 2,500 feet long and 500 feet wide. Docks could load three vessels simultaneously and on the opposite bank there was also mooring for three additional vessels awaiting berths.

The first straight run residue into the Badger units was on August 7, 1929. The Houston Refinery was one of the first to use equipment made from special metal alloys developed to resist the corrosion caused by the high sulfur content in crude from the West Texas fields. The first furnace fired on Badgar Unit No. 1 on August 8 and on August 13, 1929, the Houston Refinery was officially on stream. On that day, there were a total of 517 employees.

1930-1939: The Early Days

On New Year's Day 1930, the work force at the refinery neared 600. Deer Park was becoming a boomtown of permanent houses for refinery workers and their families, as well as businesses. For workers not living in the area, bus transportation to the Houston Refinery from all over Houston, South Houston and Pasadena to the "country" was available for a monthly cost of \$6 to \$7.

Discovery of the East Texas oil fields occurred in late 1930. Luckily, no additions or revisions to the Houston Refinery were required, except the construction of a 10-inch crude oil pipeline from Kilgore in East Texas. With crude at \$.06 a barrel or less, the pipeline to the refinery was completed in August 1931.

Shell Employee's Athletic Association (SEAA) was organized in 1932. Membership was \$1 per year and \$.25 monthly dues were collected. Baseball, basketball, boxing, tennis and rifle shooting were part of the activities of SEAA.

Community life at the refining facility remained a big event. Shell Employee's Athletic Association (SEAA) was organized in 1932. The baseball team was named the Shell Oilers and there was also a five-team intra-plant league. The baseball field was located on the east plot where the Cat Cracker now stands. The refinery also had an orchestra, called the Shell Serenaders, which regularly played at picnics and dances.



In 1932, the refinery had a 26,000 barrels-per-day capacity, but more cracking capacity was needed to handle the throughput. In early 1933, Dubbs 7 was completed, as were new tanks and a new coke-handling system. This was during the Great Depression and the Houston Refinery donated thousands of tons of coke to families in the area for use as a heating source.

While many companies closed during the Depression years, the Houston Refinery showed modest growth. A 1935 expansion dubbed the "New Deal" construction added tankage, cooling water and treating facilities. Construction began on Dubbs 8, a combination distilling, cracking, flashing, refining and stabilizing unit. The original slip on the ship channel was also extended to add Dock #4.

In 1937, Dubbs 8 and 9 units were operating with a capacity of 76,000 barrels a day. This almost tripled the original plant capacities. This was also the year of the first strike at the refinery. More than 500 Shell employees who belonged to Oil Workers International Union, Local 367, were on strike for 34 days, beginning on Nov. 19.

As the 1930s came to a close, Shell sold the schoolhouse that had served as its original headquarters. The building was torn down and rebuilt

on 6th and Center streets in Deer Park. In its new location, the little white schoolhouse would now house the First Baptist Church of Deer Park.

1940-1949: The War Years

The first chemical units at Deer Park were operated as part of the refinery, converting olefins gases into organic chemicals, then isopropyl alcohol and acetone. Groundbreaking for a separate chemical division in Deer Park began in December 1940. In 1941, 55 employees were assigned to the new chemical division.

The refinery was also expanding with the first-ever units built to recover toluene from crude oil. The refinery also added a butane isomerization unit in 1941 to assure maximum production of alkylate and 100-octane gasoline components for aviation gasoline, which were important to the war efforts. In fact, during the war the Houston Refinery played a significant role in helping meet the nation's petroleum needs by producing high-octane aviation gasoline as well as toluene, which was also needed for aviation fuel and explosives. To keep up with production demands, during the war Shell acquired beer tanks from Grand Prize Brewery in Houston to use in its processing facilities.

During the war, many women were hired to work throughout the complex. As of April 12, 1943, a workforce of 1,700 employees, mainly women, worked 48-hour weeks, Monday through Saturday, for the duration of the war. Employees supported the war efforts with bond and blood drives, and they also participated in a "Share-a-Ride" program.

In anticipation of additional operations that would be needed, in September 1944 Shell bought the 585-acre tract east of the county road and another 345-acre tract south of La Porte Road. Construction began almost immediately on a cat cracker, which went into operation in 1946.

Located on 75 acres of the recently acquired acreage, the cat cracker produced 25,000 barrels per day of gasoline and diesel fuel for civilian use. Light petroleum gases were also produced for chemical operations. At this time, a railroad was built to carry carloads of materials for use in the construction. Nearly 1,500 men were employed to build the auxiliary plants such as gas recovery, fractionating, treating units, a feed preparation plant and vast amounts of tank storage.

Also in 1946, Shell Chemical Corporation assumed control of the chemical units at Deer Park and the operations were called the Houston Chemical Plant. By the end of 1947, chemical units were producing many products: isopropyl alcohol, acetone, epichlorohydrin, glycerol dichlorohydrin, trichloropropane, diallyl phtharate, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl isobutyl carbinol, allyl chloride, D-D soil fumigant, and allyl alcohol.

In 1948, the chemical plant added more units: ethylene preparation (EP) produced raw materials for the expanding petrochemical industry; ethyl alcohol (EA) produced raw materials used in plastics, dyes, cosmetics and printing inks; and ethyl chloride (EC) was used to make tetraethyl lead that boost the octane rating in gasoline. Although important units at the time they were built, the EP

Continued On Page 4



1930



1929 basketball team

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In 1948, the community of Deer Park had 750 residents. With Shell's encouragement, the city incorporated and Shell donated \$25,000 to the general municipal fund to underwrite the city's first year of operating expenses. Shell employee Earl E. Dunn was elected the city's first mayor.



The world's first synthetic glycerine plant, which was used in the production of paints, varnishes, explosives and cellophane, was opened in Deer Park in 1948.

Ever mindful of its community neighbors, Shell companies donated \$165,000 in 1955 towards the construction of a city hall and fire station on 13th and Center streets in Deer Park.

By 1960, the population of Deer Park was 5,000 and Shell's workforce was 4,322.

OP-II was the world's first chemical refinery and produced ethylene, propylene, butadiene butylenes and aromatics.



1963

unit was shut down in 1978 and the EA and EC units were closed the following year.

Refinery expansions in 1948 included new shop buildings housing all crafts in the engineering field department and a new laboratory. Most expansions were occurring in the chemical plant. The world's first synthetic glycerine plant, which was used in the production of paints, varnishes, explosives and cellophane, was opened in Deer Park in 1948. Growth continued that year as the unit producing methyl ethyl ketone (used in lacquers, can coating, cleaning compounds and artificial leather) went on line. Also, five separate lube plant units were built on 75 acres. These units—the vacuum distillation, deasphalting, solvent extraction, dewaxing and chemical treating units—produced high, medium and low viscosity lubricants from southwest crudes.

1950-1959: Mid Century Arrives

In late 1950, the first batch of resins was produced and units were added to produce phenol and bisphenol of acetone. The next year, new installations in operations increased synthetic glycerine production by 50% and ethyl chloride output by 30%.

The first sulfur recovery plant was built in 1952. The unit recovered more than 13,000 tons of sulfur using waste gases as raw materials. This operation helped reduce emissions from normal refinery operations. The same year, refinery capacity reached an average of 134,882 barrels per day. Because of the growth in the chemical plant, construction began on a 9,000 sq. foot research building, which would open the following year.

In 1953, the platforming unit went on stream and increased the supply of motor gasoline. The second EPON plant was also built, which doubled the capacity of the first plant that was completed in 1948.

With 2,550 employees, the refinery celebrated its silver anniversary in 1954. On what was once a simple field, miles of roads, a maze of stacks, now stood columns, structures and storage tanks.

The following year, the refinery built its second platformer, a hydrosulfurization unit for upgrading straight-run naphthas to high-octane gasoline components, a treating plant, pumping station, and distribution system for water from Lake Houston. Also in 1955, the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) Local #4-367 was formed and OWIU merged with the Gas, Coker and Chemical Workers (GCCW) union.

The end of the 1950s brought about an economic recovering following a recession. The refinery moved into an expanded administration facility and a new phenol unit went on line. Operations strategies also changed as the company sought to improve products rather than increase production.



1960 - 1969: Times are Changing

By 1960, the population of Deer Park was 5,000 and Shell's workforce was 4,322. Up until this time, the company was fortunate to have had only a few labor strikes during its history. But on Saturday, August 18, 1962, the longest labor strike in Shell's history began with the orderly shut down of processing units. In just four days, operations at the two Deer Park facilities were at a standstill as workers were on strike over work practices and use of contract labor.

Staff employees were called upon to operate units as picketing continued for 353 days during ongoing negotiations. It wasn't until August 7, 1963 that hourly workers returned and the longest strike in oil industry history ended. As a result of negotiations, new automated process technology and new work practices were initiated.

In 1967, the refinery normal paraffins units were added due to Shell's pioneering technology for environmentally safe biodegradable detergent alcohols. This was part of the largest expansion ever attempted by Shell. Track was laid to deliver heavy reactors for the hydrocracker and specially built unloading docks brought supplies for the hydrogen plant, catalytic reformer and saturates gas plant. Also part of the construction program, X-PAN-1 in the refinery was enlarged to produce 255,000 barrels per day.

In the chemical plant, the second olefins unit brought technological achievements in cracking heavy oils into olefin chemical and energy products. OP-II was the world's first chemical refinery and produced ethylene, propylene, butadiene butylenes and aromatics (building-block chemicals). The chemical plant also built industrial effluent treatment facilities and added biological treatment facilities that simulated the natural cleansing process of lakes and rivers. The addition of two sulfur recovery plants also reduced air emissions from both the refinery and chemical operations.

1970 - 1979: The Age of Aquarius

By 1970, the population of Deer Park had reached 12,000. That same year, Shell adopted Deer Park as part of its name and the facility became known as the Deer Park Manufacturing Complex (DPMC).

o•zone (ō'zōn)

o•zone (ō'zōn)

a form of oxygen, O_3 , that is generated by a photo-chemical process and has a distinct electrical charge

The Houston area recently experienced significant levels of ozone. Shell would like to take this opportunity to share with you our knowledge about ozone, as well as Shell's ongoing efforts to help reduce ozone.

Just what is ozone?
What is smog?



First, it should be noted that no industrial, man-made, or natural source significantly releases ozone in and of itself. Ozone is a result of photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. The sun's radiant energy changes natural and man-made compounds into ozone. Simply stated, since Houston has plenty of sun and warm temperatures, we are inclined to have ozone.

More technically, ozone is a reactive form of oxygen that is composed of three oxygen atoms (O_3), in contrast to the more common form of oxygen which has two oxygen atoms (O_2). Ozone is not emitted directly to the air, but formed by a series of complex atmospheric chemical reactions primarily involving volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sunlight.

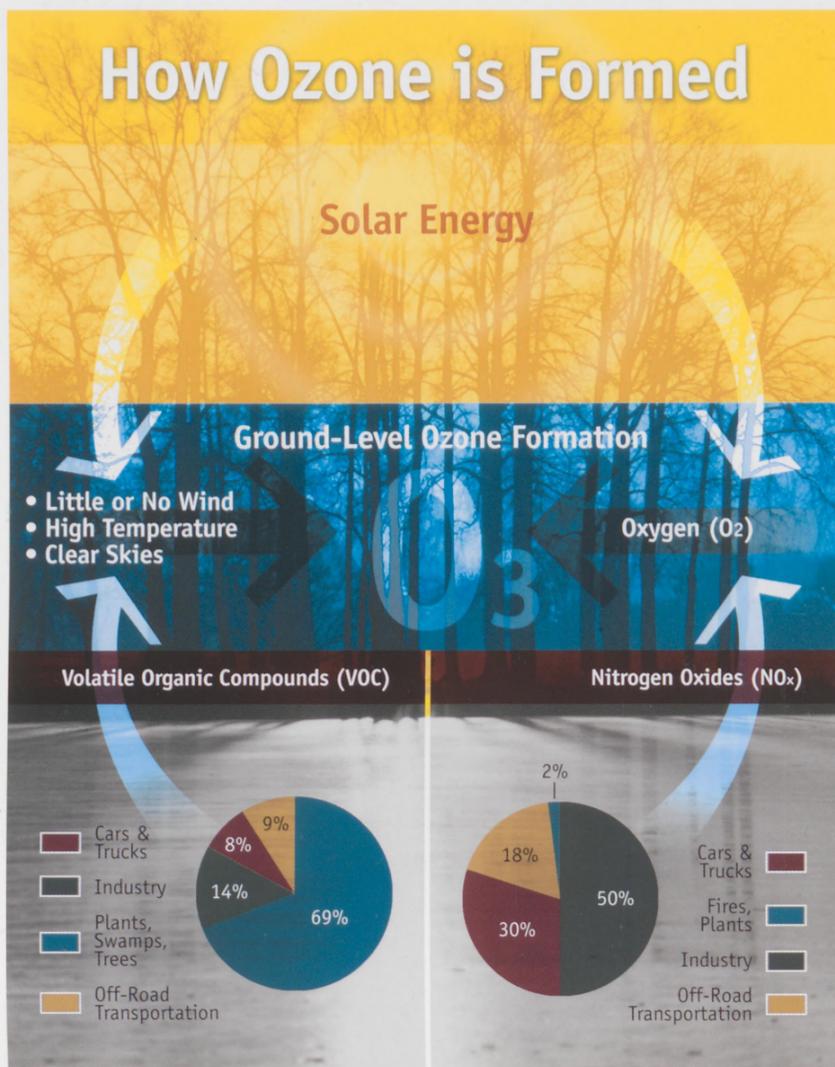
VOCs can be thought of as vapors from carbon compounds. They include many chemicals that vaporize easily, such as those found in gasoline and solvents. VOCs are emitted from many sources, including: (1) on-road mobile sources such as automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles; (2) off-road vehicles such as airplanes, trains, boats, and construction equipment; (3) area sources such as gasoline stations, gasoline-powered lawn mowers, and paint, printing and dry cleaning operations; (4) industrial point sources such as petroleum storage tanks, oil refineries, and petrochemical manufacturing plants and (5) "biogenic" sources such as many varieties of trees and plants, that naturally emit VOCs.

NO_x can be thought of as a by-product of high-temperature combustion. Common sources of NO_x include automobiles, trucks, construction equipment, marine vessels, power generation, industrial processes, forest fires, natural gas furnaces and stoves, as well as fireplaces.

Ground-level ozone is typically formed during periods of high solar radiation (i.e., no cloud cover), low wind speeds, high temperature and moderate-to-high concentrations of NO_x and VOCs.

In the Houston-Galveston area a "sea breeze-land breeze" effect is caused by temperature differences between the land and the Gulf of Mexico. This effect moves air from the land out over the Gulf during the night, and moves it back over the Houston area as temperatures rise the following day, enhancing the formation of ozone by recirculation.

For even more technical details, visit the following website:
www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/homepgs/ozonemain.html



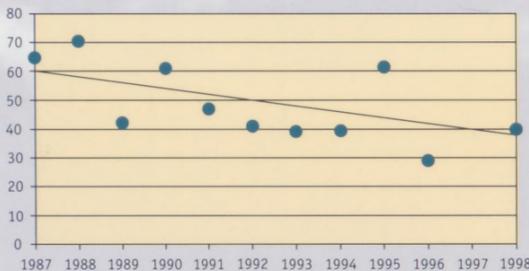
Ozone Air Quality Improved in the Past Decade

Q. How has the Houston Area Improved its Air Quality?

A. Initial efforts to reduce ozone in our area focused on reducing emissions of VOCs from industries, cars and trucks, and small businesses. The State's air quality planners have recently determined that further reductions of man-made VOC emissions will not reduce ozone levels enough to meet the federal one-hour standard. It is now believed that NO_x emissions from all sources, including industries, automobiles, and trucks will need to be reduced by 65-85% to attain the one-hour ozone standard.

The chart shows a decrease in the number of days when at least one monitoring site in the eight-county area exceeded the one-hour standard (0.12 ppm) from 66 days in 1987 to 40 days in 1998.

Number of High Ozone Days Decrease



Shell VOC Emissions Down 61% What about NO_x ?

Q. Shell reduced NO_x emissions by 21%. How did we do it?

A. Since 1995, Shell Deer Park Refinery and Chemical Plant retrofitted five existing combustion units with state-of-the-art low NO_x burners.

Q. How do we plan to reduce NO_x even more?

A. Four more existing units are scheduled for similar retrofits during the year 2000.

Q. Is every citizen needed to improve ozone?

A. Yes. Air quality experts identified automobiles, trucks, boats, fireplaces, and even barbecue pits, lawn mowers and leaf blowers, as sources contributing to ozone. To meet EPA air quality standards, we know we all have to do our part to improve.

Shell is not going to be content to just reduce our NO_x and VOC emissions. We hope to stimulate even more improvement in the Houston area by helping to lead city, state, industry, small business, and environmental coalitions to address the air quality challenge.

Working voluntarily and cooperatively with state air quality planners, the Shell Deer Park site reduced VOC emissions by 61% from 1992 to 1998. We reduced NO_x 21% in the same time. Now we have plans to reduce even more.

Shell Deer Park Reduced VOC and NO_x Emissions



Shell Deer Park invites you to write your comments and questions below. Thanks in advance for helping Shell meet community needs.

- Yes, this information has been helpful.
- Please send me a FREE copy of the 71-page book *Air Quality Reference Guide for the Houston-Galveston Area* produced by Houston-Galveston Area Council

Share with us your comments on air quality

Name _____

Address _____

Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____

e-mail address _____

Shell Deer Park invites you to write your comments and questions on the attached response card.



Count on Shell

Shell Deer Park thanks you in advance for your participation.

We're Here For You.

Shell Deer Park environmental supervisors work 24 hours-a-day and always are ready to answer your phone calls or make community visits. They monitor Shell Deer Park operations, including air emissions and water outfall, and respond to incidents to make sure Shell Deer Park is in compliance with environmental regulations. The environmental supervisors have the authority to change unit operations to minimize impact on the community.

For example, if a flare is running too noisily, the environmental supervisors will contact operators and ask for an adjustment. Many times, adjustments occur because citizens call about noise, light or odor.

"Most of the calls we get occur when the wind shifts from the north and an odor is carried into the area," according to Steve Maywald. "We take action to stop the odor if the odor is coming from our plant. If the odor is coming from somewhere else, we will call another plant to see if they can stop or minimize the odor."

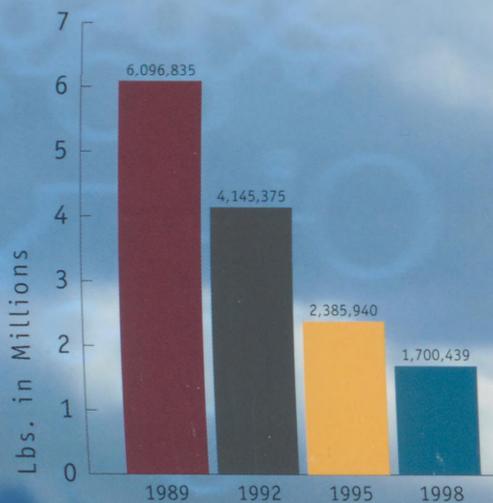
Common calls Maywald receives involve rumbling noises and flares. The rumbling noise usually occurs when steam is injected into flares to keep them from smoking. Although flares can be a nuisance, Maywald reminds us that flares are not a danger, in fact, are a safety and environmental safeguard system.

To reach Steve Maywald, or any of the other environmental supervisors at Shell Deer Park, call 713-246-7212.



The chart below shows dramatic decreases made by Shell Deer Park in releases to air (65%) from 1989 to 1998.

Shell Deer Park Releases to Air
Toxic Release Inventory



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For Shell Deer Park, 1997 will be a difficult year to forget because of the explosion and fire in OP-III. Equally memorable are how Olefins personnel and Shell emergency employees, as well as Channel Industries Mutual Aid (CIMA), responded during the crisis. Although the Olefins unit was heavily damaged, workers quickly secured the unit and contained the fire, while the number of serious injuries remained at zero.

This was also a year of accomplishment. SDPCP achieved new health and safety records prior to the OP-III incident (four million safe hours without one single lost day due to work-related injury or illness). Additionally, the number of recordable OSHA incidents was reduced by 20 percent and environmental standards also improved by 20 percent.

Shell Oil Company and Texaco Inc. also forged a historic joint venture in 1997. The two companies announced they would combine major parts of their western and mid-western U.S. refining and marketing businesses to form Equilon. The merger involved 11 Shell lubricant plants, including Deer Park.

In the words of Stacy Methvin, president and chief executive officer of Shell Deer Park Refining Company, the most significant event of 1998 was the approval to move forward with the Maya II Front End Development. Methvin and others felt the Deer Park Refining Limited Partnership endorsement of the Maya II project reinforced the partners support for continued growth and acknowledged the progress made on the financial and functional performance of DPRLP.

According to J.D. Johnson, plant manager of Shell Deer Park Chemical Plant, the most significant event in the chemical plant during 1998 was how the employees successfully worked together to improve the workplace safety and environment. Johnson credited the SUMIT volunteers and the Safety and Environmental leadership teams. Johnson also had high praise for the successful demolition, decontamination, rebuilding and restreaming of OP-III in a safe, environmentally sound manner.

In 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a new, community-oriented safety and information program called the Risk Management Plan (RMP). The new program encourages refining and chemical plants to provide information to area communities about the hazards of

potentially dangerous products. Shell Deer Park is part of more than 120 chemical manufacturers, refiners and related plants in the Houston Ship Channel/Galveston Bay area that have developed their own RMP. Through ongoing efforts, Shell is providing community information as well as employee refreshers on specific elements of safety, hazard assessment, hazard prevention and emergency response.

Another recent accomplishment of the refinery is signing the agreement to proceed with the Maya II Project. The project, which will expand the crude and coking processing facilities at SDPRC, received funding and permit approval.

In the chemical plant, the Phenol 3 project celebrated one million safe hours without a lost-time injury (as of June 8, 1999). The safe hours milestone was achieved by S&B Engineers & Construction (the outside firm in charge of engineering and construction of the Phenol 3 project) and their subcontractors. Fittingly, Phenol 3 will complete start-up activities in January of 2000, ushering in the new century with expansion and growth that defined the decades of the 20th century.

Through cooperative programs like SUMIT and Departmental Health and Safety Teams, we continue to drive OSHA injury rates below 1.0.

Attention to environmental operations will continue our industry environmental leadership role which has seen Shell Deer Park reduce air emissions 65% in the 1990's.

Our employees' involvement in the community will continue to be recognized, with our yellow T-shirts and more than 150,000 volunteer hours each year, and company support like the \$200,000 contributed this decade to the Deer Park Educational Foundation.

As we move into the 21st century, Shell Deer Park will continue to prosper, while remaining a corporate leader in safety and environment performance, and in community involvement.

Shell Deer Park 1999

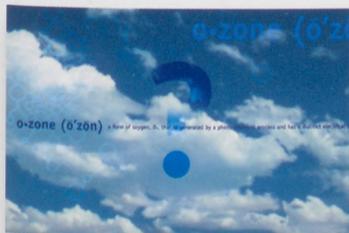


Final Thoughts.

Shell Deer Park has had an incredible life since the rainy winter of 1928. Subsequently, the fields of prairie grasses and wild flowers have been transformed into one of the largest refining and processing complexes in the world. The many historical achievements would not have been possible without the knowledge, abilities and skills of those who have worked so hard at this great facility. To each and every one of the dedicated employees, whether presently or previously employed at Shell Deer Park, we wish to say, "well done!"



The postcard inserted in your Shellegram was recently sent to the residents of Deer Park.



We understand that your family, neighbors and friends might come to you with questions about ozone. Many of those questions are answered in the postcard. Please pull-out the special insert and review the information. You are the most effective part of Shell's continued commitment to communicate and educate our surrounding communities. *Thank you*

For more information or additional copies contact Lois Guthrie, Community Relations at 713.246.6247.

M I L E S T O N E S

Chemical Entrances

Charles Dobbs

Operator-1st Rate
Major Resins-EPON5-
Operator #1

Scott Headley

Operator-1st Rate
Major Resins- EPON6-
Operator #1

D.L. Hughart

Operator-1st Rate
Major Resins-EPON6-
Operator #1

Gary Renshaw

Operator-1st Rate
Major Resins-EPON6-
Operator #1

James Schwing Jr.

Operator-1st Rate
BPA4-Operator #1

Mary Tesch

Operator-1st Rate
BPA4-Operator #1

Ramon Vera

Operator-1st Rate
BPA Manufacturing-
Operator #1

Chemical Exits

***J.T. Bumgarner**

Senior Inspector
SCU
Business Services-
Security

***Mildred Hebert**

SPV Laboratory
Technical-Qual
Assurance-Admin

*Retired 10/31/99

***Ed Leroy**

Senior Inspector
Tech-Engrg
Support-Electrical-
Olefins

***D.R. Shankleton**

Mgr Bus SVCS
Business Services-
Administration

Refinery Entrances

Sonia Coute

Bus Dev Rep
BM-New Bus
Development

Hector Reyna

Operator-1st Rate
Coker/GOHT
Operations

Nancy Vaneman

FTZ Analyst
BS-Accounting

Refinery Exits

***Michael Parrish**

Operator-1st Rate
Utilities Systems

*Retired 10/31/99

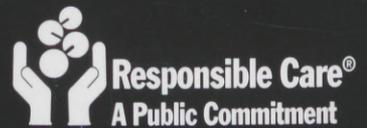
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Mc Murray Station, Hwy. 225 at Main St. Pasadena, Texas 1931

SHELLgram

Editor's Note: Shell Deer Park supports these initiatives: Responsible Care, through the Chemical Manufacturer's Association, is a continuing effort to improve the industry's responsible management of chemicals; STEP, through the American Petroleum Institute, addresses public concerns by improving our industry's environmental health and safety performance.



Count On Shell

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